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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

# Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/798,316

**Applicant(s)**

YOSHITANI, AKIHIRO

**Examiner**

Chad Dickerson

**Art Unit**

2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 January 0208.  
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.  
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 10-13 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6) ☒ Claim(s) 10-13 is/are rejected.  
7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/5508)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_  
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_  
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application  
6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments, see page 7, filed 1/30/2008, with respect to the specification objection have been fully considered and are persuasive. The objection of the specification has been withdrawn.
2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 10-13 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The Amendment to the claims has necessitated a new ground of rejection. However, the references of Ito '525 and Takahashi '261 are still used in the rejection of the remaining claims.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 10-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ito '525 in view of Takahashi '261 (US Pat No 5819261), Shimizu '488 (US Pat No 5488488) and Sasai '131 (US Pat No 6453131).

Re claim 10: Ito '525 discloses a facsimile apparatus comprising:

a receiver for receiving data from a telephone line (i.e. the communication control unit (CCU) is used to transmit and to receive information through the ISDN that the CCU is digitally connected to. It is understood that the communications of internet is performed through the telephone lines that the network is digitally connected to; see fig. 1-4; col. 2, lines 30-68 and col. 3, lines 1-68);

a decoder for sequentially decoding a portion of image data that corresponds to received data whenever a fixed amount of data constituting part of an image is received by said receiver (i.e. the compression/expanding unit (24) is used to perform the feature of expanding compressed image data that has been transmitted in the system and the feature of expanding the data is considered analogous to the feature of decoding the image data. As shown in figure 8, the different parts of the compressed image data received through the CCU are expanded on a block by block basis and the expansion of the image data on a block by block basis is analogous to the manner of being sequentially expanded since it happens one after another; see fig. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

a generator for sequentially generating image data corresponding to the portion of the image data decoded (i.e. in the system, once the image data is expanded, the information can be immediately displayed. Shown in figure 8 are examples of a display when different amounts of image data has been received and expanded in the system. The generation of a display of the image data based on the amount of image data expanded is performed by the system. The amount of information expanded and prepared for display is performed in a sequential manner since information of the

compressed information is expanded in a sequential manner; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

a display for sequentially displaying the image based upon the image generated before all the image data is generated (i.e. in the system of Ito '525, the image data that is expanded can be created in a way to be previewed and the CPU in the system can cause this information to be previewed or displayed by the CRT display as shown in figure 8 in a sequential manner since this information is displayed on a block by block basis; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

sequentially displaying the image (i.e. as shown in figure 8, the image data is sequentially displayed; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

a printer for printing out data, which corresponds to the image displayed on said display (i.e. the output unit (20) can comprise a printer which is capable of printing image data and the image data printed can correspond to the image displayed on a CRT that can be also in the system; col. 3, lines 1-68).

However, Ito '525 fails to teach receiving facsimile data, reduced-size image data, a detector for detecting what command has been entered while displaying the reduced-size image; when the detected command is a print command, even during the receipt of facsimile data and a deletion unit for deleting facsimile data, which corresponds to the reduced-size image displayed on said display, when the detected command is a delete command, even during the receipt facsimile data.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Takahashi '261.

Takahashi '261 discloses receiving facsimile data (i.e. mentioned in col. 41, lines 53-59, the system discloses processing a document that is associated with a file in the information equipment or on facsimile data received via a modem; see col. 41, lines 53-59),

reduced-size image data (i.e. in the system of Takahashi '261, a thumbnail image is disclosed, which is being considered analogous to a reduced-sized image. The thumbnail images are displayed on a display device in the system. The system also provides a print unit that prints the contents of designated document that can be represented in a thumbnail image form; see col. 5, lines 1-67, col. 26, lines 55-67 and col. 27, lines 1-24),

a detector for detecting what command has been entered while displaying the reduced-size image (i.e. as shown in figure 31, a number of reduced-size images, or thumbnail images, are displayed. Here, the user scrolls on one of the thumbnail images and double-clicks on the image data. The function of double-clicking serves as a command to open the file that is designated. The system detects the function of double-clicking on a desired document to be opened while the thumbnail images are being displayed. The function of the detector is performed in any system where an instruction is entered and carried out. In the case of Takahashi, the detection function in the system is carried out once the double-clicking on the thumbnail image is detected in order to start an application program; see col. 34, line 66 – col. 35, line 21);

when the detected command is a print command (i.e. in the system, the user can enter in a print command for the system to print the file contents of a file that is opened and this command has to be detected in order to be recognized by the system; see figs. 32 and 33; col. 35, lines 26-67, col. 36, lines 1-67 and col. 37, lines 1-49).

Therefore, in view of Takahashi '261, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the features of receiving facsimile data, reduced-size image, a detector for detecting what command has been entered while displaying the reduced-size image, when the detected command is a print command incorporated in the device of Ito '525 in order to have a printing unit to print contents of a designated document file that can be represented by thumbnail of the image data of the document file (as stated in Takahashi '261, col. 5 lines 32-53).

However, the combination of Ito '525 and Takahashi '261 fails to teach the features of even during the receipt of facsimile data and a deletion unit for deleting facsimile data, which corresponds to the reduced-size image displayed on said display, when the detected command is a delete command, even during the receipt facsimile data.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Shimizu '488. Shimizu '488 discloses a deletion unit for deleting facsimile data, which corresponds to the reduced-size image displayed on said display, when the detected command is a delete command (i.e. in the system of Shimizu '488, the images that are received through facsimile are stored in image memory (4). These images stored are displayed at a reduced-size on the display (61) shown in figure 3. With the image data being

displayed, the user can enter in the command by the clear key (625) for instructing to erase a selected part of a received facsimile image. Once the clear key is pressed, the system has to be able to detect the clear key designation in order to perform the feature. Therefore the above feature is performed; see fig. 1-3; col. 4, line 24 – col. 6, line 11).

Therefore, in view of Shimizu '488, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a deletion unit for deleting facsimile data, which corresponds to the reduced-size image displayed on said display, when the detected command is a delete command incorporated in the device of Ito '525, as combined with the features of Takahashi '261, in order to instruct the erasing of a selected part of the specific received image data (as stated in Shimizu '488 col. 5, lines 15-39).

However, the combination of Ito '525, as modified by Takahashi '261 and Shimizu '488, fails to teach the feature of even during the receipt of facsimile data.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Sasai '131. Sasai '131 discloses the feature of even during the receipt of facsimile data (i.e. in alternative embodiments of the Sasai '131, the system discloses a facsimile reception occurring and a print command input to the MPU (11) during the same interval as the reception; see col. 6, lines 52-64).

Therefore, in view of Sasai '131, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of even during the receipt of facsimile data incorporated in the device of Ito '525, as modified by Takahashi '261, and



Shimizu '488, in order to have facsimile reception and printing command input happen in the same interval of time (as stated in Sasai '131 col. 4, lines 52-64).

Re claim 11: The teachings of Ito '525 in view of Takahashi '261, Takahashi '261 and Shimizu '488 are disclosed above.

Ito '525 discloses the apparatus according to claim 10, said printer prints out data corresponding to the image being displayed (i.e. the output unit (20) can comprise a printer which is capable of printing image data and the image data printed can correspond to the image displayed on a CRT that can be also in the system; col. 3, lines 1-68).

However, Ito '525 fails to teach wherein if the print command has been entered while part of the reduced-size image data generated by said generator is being displayed on said display.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Takahashi '261. Takahashi '261 discloses wherein if the print command has been entered while part of the reduced-size image data generated by said generator is being displayed on said display (i.e. in the system of Takahashi, images to be printed in the system can be displayed as thumbnail images to the user first in order to confirm the contents of the image data. While the image data is opened on the user interface, the user can input a print request command in order to initiate the printing of the image data on the user's interface. The thumbnail image is considered as the reduced-size image data that is

generated to be displayed on the user interface; see figs. 22, 30-33; col. 33, lines 19-67, col. 34, lines 1-67, col. 35, lines 1-67 col. 36, lines 1-67 and col. 37, lines 1-30).

Therefore, in view of Takahashi '261, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to wherein if the print command has been entered while part of the reduced-size image data generated by said generator is being displayed on said display in order to have the system print a file when the user inputs a print request command of a file from the user interface when the file is opened on the user interface (as stated in Takahashi '261 col. 36, lines 32-58).

Re claim 12: Ito '525 discloses a method of controlling a facsimile apparatus, comprising:

a receiving step of receiving data from a telephone line a fixed amount at a time (i.e. the communication control unit (CCU) is used to transmit and to receive information through the ISDN that the CCU is digitally connected to. It is understood that the communications of Internet is performed through the telephone lines that the network is digitally connected to. The transmission of the different types of data through different communication lines at certain times performs the feature of receiving data at a fixed amount at a time since the data is received on a block by block basis, which is a fixed amount of information; see fig. 1-4; col. 2, lines 30-68 and col. 3, lines 1-68);

a decoding step of decoding the data and generating image data whenever a fixed amount of data is received at said receiving step (i.e. the compression/expanding unit (24) is used to perform the feature of expanding compressed image data that has

been transmitted in the system and the feature of expanding the data is considered analogous to the feature of decoding the image data. As shown in figure 8, the different parts of the compressed image data received through the CCU are expanded on a block by block basis and the expansion of the image data on a block by block basis is analogous to the manner of being sequentially expanded since it happens one after another; see fig. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

a display step of sequentially displaying a image based upon image data obtained before all the image data is generated (i.e. in the system of Ito '525, the image data that is expanded can be created in a way to be previewed and the CPU in the system can cause this information to be previewed or displayed by the CRT display as shown in figure 8 in a sequential manner since this information is displayed on a block by block basis; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

sequentially displaying the image (i.e. as shown in figure 8, the image data is sequentially displayed; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

a printing step of printing out facsimile data, which corresponds to the image displayed at said display step (i.e. the output unit (20) can comprise a printer which is capable of printing image data and the image data printed can correspond to the image displayed on a CRT that can be also in the system; col. 3, lines 1-68).

However, Ito '525 fails to teach a reducing step of reducing the bitmap image data generated at said decoding step; a display step displaying a reduced-size image based upon reduced-size image data; facsimile data, a detecting step of detecting what command has been entered while displaying the reduced-size image, when the detected command is a print command, even during the receipt of facsimile data; and a deleting step of deleting facsimile data, which corresponds to the reduced-size image displayed on the display, when the detected command is a delete command, even during the receipt of facsimile data.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Takahashi '261. Takahashi '261 discloses a reducing step of sequentially reducing the bitmap image data generated at said decoding step (i.e. when the system of Takahashi '261 discloses the description of the thumbnail images, the disclosure reveals that the file contents that are converted into bitmap data are then enlarged or reduced to a bitmap of 60x60 pixels. This shows an example of once the image is converted into a bitmap, the bitmap image is reduced to a certain pixel range; see col. 26, lines 55-67, col. 27, lines 1-24, col. 29, lines 9-67 and col. 30, lines 1-13);

a display step of displaying a reduced-size image based upon reduced-size image data obtained at said reducing step (i.e. the same information reduced to show a bitmap image reduced to a certain pixel value, this information is displayed on a display device. The information displayed on the display device is from the reduced bitmap image data that was converted earlier in the process of creating a bitmap image to be

displayed; see col. 26, lines 55-67, col. 27, lines 1-24, col. 29, lines 9-67 and col. 30, lines 1-13);

facsimile data (i.e. mentioned in col. 41, lines 53-59, the system discloses processing a document that is associated with a file in the information equipment or on facsimile data received via a modem; see col. 41, lines 53-59),

reduced-size image data (i.e. in the system of Takahashi '261, a thumbnail image is disclosed, which is being considered analogous to a reduced-sized image. The thumbnail images are displayed on a display device in the system. The system also provides a print unit that prints the contents of designated document that can be represented in a thumbnail image form; see col. 5, lines 1-67, col. 26, lines 55-67 and col. 27, lines 1-24),

a detecting step of detecting what command has been entered while displaying the reduced-size image (i.e. as shown in figure 31, a number of reduced-size images, or thumbnail images, are displayed. Here, the user scrolls on one of the thumbnail images and double-clicks on the image data. The function of double-clicking serves as a command to open the file that is designated. The system detects the function of double-clicking on a desired document to be opened while the thumbnail images are being displayed. The function of the detector is performed in any system where an instruction is entered and carried out. In the case of Takahashi, the detection function in the system is carried out once the double-clicking on the thumbnail image is detected in order to start an application program; see col. 34, line 66 – col. 35, line 21);

when the detected command is a print command (i.e. in the system, the user can enter in a print command for the system to print the file contents of a file that is opened and this command has to be detected in order to be recognized by the system; see figs. 32 and 33; col. 35, lines 26-67, col. 36, lines 1-67 and col. 37, lines 1-49).

Therefore, in view of Takahashi '261, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to a reducing step of sequentially reducing the bitmap image data generated at said decoding step, a display step of displaying a reduced-size image based upon reduced-size image data obtained at said reducing step, facsimile data, reduced-size image data, a detecting step of detecting what command has been entered while displaying the reduced-size image and when the detected command is a print command in order to have a printing unit to print contents of a designated document file that can be represented by thumbnail of the image data of the document file (as stated in Takahashi '261, col. 5 lines 32-53).

However, the combination of Ito '525 in view of Takahashi '261 fails to teach the feature of a deleting step of deleting facsimile data, which corresponds to the reduced-size image displayed on the display, when the detected command is a delete command, even during the receipt of facsimile data.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Shimizu '488. Shimizu '488 discloses the feature of a deleting step of deleting facsimile data, which corresponds to the reduced-size image displayed on the display, when the detected command is a delete command (i.e. in the system of Shimizu '488, the images that are received through facsimile are stored in image memory (4). These images stored are

displayed at a reduced-size on the display (61) shown in figure 3. With the image data being displayed, the user can enter in the command by the clear key (625) for instructing to erase a selected part of a received facsimile image. Once the clear key is pressed, the system has to be able to detect the clear key designation in order to perform the feature. Therefore the above feature is performed; see fig. 1-3; col. 4, line 24 – col. 6, line 11).

Therefore, in view of Shimizu '488, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a deleting step of deleting facsimile data, which corresponds to the reduced-size image displayed on the display, when the detected command is a delete command incorporated in the device of Ito '525, as combined with the features of Takahashi '261, in order to instruct the erasing of a selected part of the specific received image data (as stated in Shimizu '488 col. 5, lines 15-39).

However, the combination of Ito '525, as modified by Takahashi '261 and Shimizu '488, fails to teach the feature of even during the receipt of facsimile data.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Sasai '131. Sasai '131 discloses the feature of even during the receipt of facsimile data (i.e. in alternative embodiments of the Sasai '131, the system discloses a facsimile reception occurring and a print command input to the MPU (11) during the same interval as the reception; see col. 6, lines 52-64).

Therefore, in view of Sasai '131, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of even during the receipt of

facsimile data incorporated in the device of Ito '525, as modified by Takahashi '261, and Shimizu '488, in order to have facsimile reception and printing command input happen in the same interval of time (as stated in Sasai '131 col. 4, lines 52-64).

Re claim 13: Ito '525 discloses a computer program product that includes a recording medium storing a program for controlling a facsimile apparatus, said program comprising:

code of a receiving step of receiving data from a telephone line a fixed amount at a time (i.e. the communication control unit (CCU) is used to transmit and to receive information through the ISDN that the CCU is digitally connected to. It is understood that the communications of Internet is performed through the telephone lines that the network is digitally connected to. The transmission of the different types of data through different communication lines at certain times performs the feature of receiving data at a fixed amount at a time since the data is received on a block-by-block basis, which is a fixed amount of information. It is understood that the CPU executes different types of programs stored on the ROM in order to operate the apparatus; see fig. 1-4; col. 2, lines 30-68 and col. 3, lines 1-68);

code of a decoding step of sequentially decoding the data and generating image data whenever a fixed amount of data is received by the code of said receiving step (i.e. the compression/expanding unit (24) is used to perform the feature of expanding compressed image data that has been transmitted in the system and the feature of expanding the data is considered analogous to the feature of decoding the image data.



As shown in figure 8, the different parts of the compressed image data received through the CCU are expanded on a block by block basis and the expansion of the image data on a block by block basis is analogous to the manner of being sequentially expanded since it happens one after another; see fig. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

code of a displaying step of sequentially displaying a image based upon image data obtained before all the image data is generated (i.e. in the system of Ito '525, the image data that is expanded can be created in a way to be previewed and the CPU in the system can cause this information to be previewed or displayed by the CRT display as shown in figure 8 in a sequential manner since this information is displayed on a block by block basis; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

code of sequentially displaying the image (i.e. as shown in figure 8, the image data is sequentially displayed; see figs. 1-4 and 6-8; col. 2, lines 30-68, col. 3, lines 1-68, col. 6, lines 9-68 and col. 7, lines 1-22);

code of a printing step of printing out data, which corresponds to the image displayed by the code of said display step (i.e. the output unit (20) can comprise a printer which is capable of printing image data and the image data printed can correspond to the image displayed on a CRT that can be also in the system; col. 3, lines 1-68).

However, Ito '525 fails to teach a code of a reducing step of sequentially reducing the bitmap image data generated by the code of said decoding step; code of a display

step of displaying a reduced-size image based upon reduced-size image data obtained by the code of said reducing step, facsimile data, reduced-size image data, code of a detecting step of detecting what command has been entered, when the detected command is a print command, even during the receipt of facsimile data; and code for a deletion step of deleting facsimile data which corresponds to the reduced-size image displayed on the display while displaying the reduced-size image, when the detected command is a delete command, Even during the receipt of facsimile data.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Takahashi '261. Takahashi '261 discloses a code of a reducing step of reducing the bitmap image data generated by the code of said decoding step (i.e. when the system of Takahashi '261 discloses the description of the thumbnail images, the disclosure reveals that the file contents that are converted into bitmap data are then enlarged or reduced to a bitmap of 60x60 pixels. This shows an example of once the image is converted into a bitmap, the bitmap image is reduced to a certain pixel range; see col. 26, lines 55-67, col. 27, lines 1-24, col. 29, lines 9-67 and col. 30, lines 1-13);

code of a display step of displaying a reduced-size image based upon reduced-size image data obtained by the code of said reducing step (i.e. the same information reduced to show a bitmap image reduced to a certain pixel value, this information is displayed on a display device. The information displayed on the display device is from the reduced bitmap image data that was converted earlier in the process of creating a bitmap image to be displayed; see col. 26, lines 55-67, col. 27, lines 1-24, col. 29, lines 9-67 and col. 30, lines 1-13),

facsimile data (i.e. mentioned in col. 41, lines 53-59, the system discloses processing a document that is associated with a file in the information equipment or on facsimile data received via a modem; see col. 41, lines 53-59),

reduced-size image data (i.e. in the system of Takahashi '261, a thumbnail image is disclosed, which is being considered analogous to a reduced-sized image. The thumbnail images are displayed on a display device in the system. The system also provides a print unit that prints the contents of designated document that can be represented in a thumbnail image form; see col. 5, lines 1-67, col. 26, lines 55-67 and col. 27, lines 1-24),

code of a detecting step of detecting what command has been entered while displaying the reduced-size image (i.e. as shown in figure 31, a number of reduced-size images, or thumbnail images, are displayed. Here, the user scrolls on one of the thumbnail images and double-clicks on the image data. The function of double-clicking serves as a command to open the file that is designated. The system detects the function of double-clicking on a desired document to be opened while the thumbnail images are being displayed. The function of the detector is performed in any system where an instruction is entered and carried out. In the case of Takahashi, the detection function in the system is carried out once the double-clicking on the thumbnail image is detected in order to start an application program; see col. 34, line 66 – col. 35, line 21);

when the detected command is a print command (i.e. in the system, the user can enter in a print command for the system to print the file contents of a file that is opened

and this command has to be detected in order to be recognized by the system; see figs. 32 and 33; col. 35, lines 26-67, col. 36, lines 1-67 and col. 37, lines 1-49).

Therefore, in view of Takahashi '261, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have a code of a reducing step of reducing the bitmap image data generated by the code of said decoding step, code of a display step of displaying a reduced-size image based upon reduced-size image data obtained by the code of said reducing step, facsimile data, reduced-size image data, code of a detecting step of detecting what command has been entered while displaying the reduced-size image and when the detected command is a print command in order to have a printing unit to print contents of a designated document file that can be represented by thumbnail of the image data of the document file (as stated in Takahashi '261, col. 5 lines 32-53).

However, the combination of Ito '525 in view of Takahashi '261 fails to teach the feature of a code for a deletion step of deleting facsimile data which corresponds to the reduced-size image displayed on the display while displaying the reduced-size image, when the detected command is a delete command, even during the receipt of facsimile data.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Shimizu '488. Shimizu '488 discloses the feature of a code for a deletion step of deleting facsimile data which corresponds to the reduced-size image displayed on the display while displaying the reduced-size image, when the detected command is a delete command (i.e. in the system of Shimizu '488, the images that are received through facsimile are stored in

image memory (4). These images stored are displayed at a reduced-size on the display (61) shown in figure 3. With the image data being displayed, the user can enter in the command by the clear key (625) for instructing to erase a selected part of a received facsimile image. Once the clear key is pressed, the system has to be able to detect the clear key designation in order to perform the feature. Therefore the above feature is performed; see fig. 1-3; col. 4, line 24 – col. 6, line 11).

Therefore, in view of Shimizu '488, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of a code for a deletion step of deleting facsimile data which corresponds to the reduced-size image displayed on the display while displaying the reduced-size image, when the detected command is a delete command incorporated in the device of Ito '525, as combined with the features of Takahashi '261, in order to instruct the erasing of a selected part of the specific received image data (as stated in Shimizu '488 col. 5, lines 15-39).

However, the combination of Ito '525 in view of Takahashi '261 and Shimizu '488 fails to teach the feature of even during the receipt of facsimile data.

However, this is well known in the art as evidenced by Sasai '131. Sasai '131 discloses the feature of even during the receipt of facsimile data (i.e. in alternative embodiments of the Sasai '131, the system discloses a facsimile reception occurring and a print command input to the MPU (11) during the same interval as the reception; see col. 6, lines 52-64).

Therefore, in view of Sasai '131, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to have the feature of even during the receipt of

facsimile data incorporated in the device of Ito '525, as modified by Takahashi '261, and Shimizu '488, in order to have facsimile reception and printing command input happen in the same interval of time (as stated in Sasai '131 col. 4, lines 52-64).

### ***Conclusion***

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
6. Nagashima '574 (US Pat No 6438574) discloses the system of receiving facsimile data and being able to preview the information and print the information based on buttons that sends commands in the system.
7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHAD DICKERSON whose telephone number is (571)270-1351. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. thru Thur. 9:00-6:30 Fri. 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Haskins can be reached on (571)-272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/C. D./  
/Chad Dickerson/  
Examiner, Art Unit 2625

/Twyler L. Haskins/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2625